FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONTADORA, SUPPORT GROUPS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PA080100 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0017 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Panama City, 7 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups have released an official communique at the end of 3 days of negotiations with the Central American nations specifying that 6 June is the deadline for negotiating the regional peace treaty. The "Panama Communique" states the following:

"The foreign ministers of the five Central American countries, the Contadora Group, and the Support Group met in Panama City from 5 through 7 April 1986 evaluate the development of the peace negotiations in Central America and determine the priority actions that must be taken to culminate the process of political negotiation for the solution of the crisis in the area.

"The foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups warned that in recent weeks the military buildup, the policy of force, and the increases in border incidents have worsened the Central American conflict, thus increasing the threats hovering over the already precarious stability of the area.

"Peace, and undeniable condition for the development of these peoples, is encountering new and growing threats in spite of the conciliation efforts promoted by the Contadora Group to reach situations respectful of the law and all the legitimate interests of all the Central American nations.

"Following the discussions, the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and Support Group decided:

"1. To reaffirm that the process of diplomatic negotiation sponsored by the Contadora Group is the only feasible way to reach a political understanding that will allow, along with the signing and enforcement of the Contadora act for peace and cooperation in Central America, the fulfillment of the commitments included in the document, which are the essential bases for peace in the area.

"2. To invite the five Central American governments to a meeting on 6 June 1986 in Panama City to conclude officially the negotations of the text of the Contadora act and proceed to make it formal.

"3. To invite the five Central American governments to resume immediately the negotiations on the only two items that are pending in the Contadora act, that is, control and reduction of armaments and international military maneuvers, based on the proposals presented by the Contadora Group.

"4. These invitations are issued in the hope that the corresponding answers will be given within 8 days.

"5. To reiterate that in order to achieve peace in the region it is necessary that all parties and countries having any links and interests in the region abstain from providing support to the irregular forces or the insurrectional movements operating in any of the countries in the region or trying to disrupt or destabilize the constitutional order of the American states through force or terrorism of any kind.

"6. To reaffirm that any meddling in the domestic affairs of one state by another state is incompatible with the principles and norms of the UN and OAS Charters, in addition to being a flagrant violation of the international legal order.

"The foreign ministers of the member-countries of the Contadora and Support Groups reiterate their approval of the initiatives by the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Governments to form a civilian mission to investigate incidents and inspect the border between the two countries with the participation of the representatives of each one of these groups to conduct a general inspection of the common border in April 1986, to determine the needs of the civilian mission in order to establish it as soon as possible.

"Likewise, and at the request of the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Governments, the Contadora and Support Groups will immediately begin the necessary efforts before the EEC to obtain the human, material, and financial support necessary for the operation of the civilian mission.

"The foreign ministers hereby voice their appreciation to the foreign minister of the Low Countries [as received], Hans van der Broek, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, for his attendance at this meeting, which reaffirms the support of the 12 to the peace efforts of the Contadora Group.

"In concluding, they also wish to thank the Government of Panama for its hospitality and the president of the Republic for his inspiring words."

The final communique is signed by the four foreign ministers of Contadora and the four foreign ministers of the Support Group, but not by the five Central American foreign ministers.

LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT OPENS SESSIONS

PA060009 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 4 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] Guatemala City 4, Apr -- The special session of the Latin American Parliament that opened here yesterday could conclude with resolutions condemning armed intervention against Nicaragua and an open rejection of the economic aid for the contras, according to statements by the parliament's most important leaders.

The meeting was solemnly convened yesterday during a special ceremony at the legislature presided over by Deputy Alfonso Cabrera Hidalgo, president of the Guatemalan Congress; Senator Luis A. Leon, president of the Latin American Parliament; and Senator Andres Townsend Ezcurra, secretary general. The Latin American Parliament was founded 20 years ago and currently has 19 member-countries.

The opening ceremony began shortly after 1000 when Cabrera Hidalgo opened the plenary session. Ramiro de Leon Carpio, former president of the National Constituent Assembly, attended as a special guest. He will also participate as an observer in the working sessions that began yesterday afternoon in the hearing room of the Supreme Court of Justice.

In his opening speech, Cabrera said that the democratizing process in Guatemala has been costly and that, just like other Central American countries, Guatemala has encountered dire difficulties in building democracy. Cabrera lashed out at the dictatorial regimes of the past and accused them of forgetting and scorning the people without due consideration for human values and dignity.

Cabrera stressed that this international parliamentarians' meeting represents a historic challenge, because a new generation of political leaders will discuss peace and democracy in Central America.

Finally, he reaffirmed the purpose of democratic politicians to bequeath a new homeland full of love, justice, and peace to its children.

In addition, Secretary General Townsend Ezcurra, in a clear allusion to the interventionist policy in Central America, said that every aggression against an area country will be an offense against Latin America at large. Townsend indicated that this meeting could have been held in any other country, but the convergence of Latin American parliamentarians in Guatemala indicates support for the democratizing process initiated with the installation of a civilian regime on 14 January.

Latin American Parliament President Leon also severely criticized "some hegemonic powers that think Latin America can continue to be a colonial reserve."

Delegates Address Session

PA060402 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 4 Apr 86 pp 4, 15

[Text] Rene Fortin Magana, Salvadoran representative to the Latin American Parliament, yesterday reported an armed aggression against his country by the Soviet Union through Nicaragua. He encouraged those participating in the special meeting to defend the Central American countries' incipient democracy. Fortin Magana said that the policy of the Christian Democratic Party currently ruling El Salvador smells. His report was presented during the parliament's first working session in the Supreme Court of Justice's visiting room.

The parliamentarians have designated a commission in charge of receiving proposals and drafting a statement that will have to be approved by the plenum prior to its being publicly announced, possibly on Saturday. Luis Leon, the parliament's president, indicated that this organization will seek a consensus to highlight the solidarity of the Latin American countries with each other.

The Costa Rican delegation was the first to take the floor and advocated an active and lasting neutrality to force a dialogue. Cuban representative Ramon Ferro Pez blamed the United States for the Central American crisis and asked the parliamentarians to issue a statement condemning "the aggressive stance toward Nicaragua."

Fortin Magana was the next speaker. He refuted the Cuban parliamentarian's request and asked his colleagues not to take any unilateral stances by condemning a single power, because this would b e tantamount to closing eyes to reality and playing along with an extracontinental power that initiated an armed aggression against a Central American country.

Representative Ricardo Gomez spoke on behalf of Guatemala and referred to the current Central American crisis. He said that the Christian Democratic government has facilitated this Latin American meeting to contribute toward peace and justice in this region.

The meeting is being attended by 18 delegations. Twenty minutes are allocated each for their speeches. Activities will continue today. A Canadian mission is also attending as an observer. The meeting will close tomorrow, Saturday, in an event presided over by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo. Later the visitors will go to Antigua.

During the meeting, copies of the parliament's statements on the case of Haiti were disseminated. In these statements, the parliament repudiated totalitarian regimes and expressed its identification with peoples who struggle for the liberation of subjugated countries. Also, copies of the Lima statement about the Central American area's tensions and violence, as well as foreign factors that affect this situation, were disseminated.

Contras, Belize Discussed

PA060058 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 4 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] Andres Townsend Ezcurra, Latin American Parliament secretary general, yesterday described the contras who fight against the Sandinist People's Army as "an army of mercenaries" and asserted that, during the discussions about Central America's peace and democratization, efforts will be made for a resolution asking the U.S. Senate and House not to vote for the aid that (President) Reagan has requested for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

Townsend flatly indentified with the Contadora Group and the Caraballeda statement for a peaceful solution in the area.

"It is a fact that there are Russian and U.S. tanks in Central America. What we want is for (the tanks) to leave the area so that the Central American peoples themselves can find a solution," he said.

Townsend Ezcurra also expressed his personal opinion that Belize is part of Guatemalan territory.

The senator was reminded that in 1971 the Latin American Parliament announced its "identification" with Guatemala's struggle to recover this territory but that this identification toppled when the moment to vote at the United Nations arrived. The Latin American countries voted against Guatemala.

Townsend regretted this, but said that he found an explanation in a phenomenon of the time, that most of the continent's regimes were dictatorial.

Finally, he said that Belize will not join the Latin American Parliament so long as Guatemala does not recognize its independence and approve Belize's acceptance as a member.

Cuba's Bravo on War Risks

PA050023 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2052 GMT 3 Apr 86

[By Mario Rolando Sierra]

[Text] Guatemala, 3 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Flavio Bravo, president of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government, said here today that "the risks of a war in Central America because of U.S. meddling are great." Bravo heads the delegation of four deputies participating in the special assembly of the Latin American Parliament that opened in Guatemala City today.

Referring to the strife-torn Central American situation, "resulting from the confrontation between the Sandinists and the Ronald Reagan government," the Cuban representative affirmed that "the case of Nicaragua is of tremendous importance for Central America and Latin America."

He said that in the wake of the "heroic war against the Somoza dictatorship," the Sandinist regime "wants to be democratic, pluralistic, and independent."

He added that the Nicaraguan Government "wants the country to develop, because, like nearly all the Central American countries, it was in a state of tremendous underdevelopment, but the United States does not want anyone in Central America to be independent and free of its dictates." Bravo added: "We believe that revolutions like Nicaragua's are not imported, but the product of the historic need for structural, political, economic, and social change."

He added: "People cannot go on living as before. The world has changed, but the North Americans have not noticed and want to continue victimizing our people with their policy of gunboats, aggression, and intervention." Bravo affirmed that U.S. intervention took place "in the past and not so long ago in Santo Domingo and Grenada. The United States does not understand the need for historic change."

With respect to Cuba's position in the event of a direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua, the Cuban deputy stated: "In the first place, we have to prevent such a crime, and the Latin American and world community must prevent an intervention." Referring to the United States, he said: "It is already involved in this dirty war, organizing mercenaries with arms and money and providing transportation for the former Somozists who operate on the Nicaraguan border."

He added that many things can be done, but "the North Amerians are going to commit a grave error if they attempt a direct aggression against Nicaragua, because the Nicaraguan people are ready to face them." He said: "The forest could be set on fire, so to speak, and this could become not only a war with Nicaragua but a generalized aggression." The Cuban deputy believes that "the war would be bad for the peoples, who would be subjected to the criminal military superiority of the United States, but in the end the United States would be defeated, in what would be another Vietnam."

Bravo believes that the United States "underestimated Vietnam, which was a small, poor country, without weapons but with a tremendous will to defend its liberty and life, and this could happen in Central and South America." From Cuba one can see "a great risk of a war in Central America because of Reagan's arrogant attitude of trying to impose a classical Central American dictatorship in Nicaragua," he said.

Bravo indicated that "Reagan made history as the biggest liar among U.S. presidents" when he told the House and the Senate that Nicaragua threatens the security of his country." [quotation marks as received] "No one believes that," he added, "because Nicaragua is a poor and backward country with 2 million inhabitants. Reagan does not want anyone in Central America to be free and sovereign with a policy of nonalignment."

He added that there cannot be a solution for the Central American crisis until the United States "puts a stop to the aggression against Nicaragua and its arrogance and military intervention." "The truth is, he said, "there are no disputes among the Central American countries. There are no big problems, because they are brother countries under similar development conditions."

Nunez Addresses Parliament

PA052235 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] During the meeting of the Latin American Parliament in Guatemala City today, commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the National Assembly, charged that for (?5) years our people have been suffering an aggression from the U.S. Government.

Nunez asked the Latin American Parliament that peace and democracy be [words indistinct] with sovereignty [words indistinct] Nicaragua, a small, poor, underdeveloped, and long-suffering country is defending its sovereignty [words indistinct] peace and democracy. He reported the chain of aggressions that the Ronald Reagan government has directly or indirectly launched against Nicaragua in the economic and military fields.

C.A. Parliament Proposed

PA060334 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Excerpt] In its meeting this morning, the Latin American Parliament discussed the proposal that a Central American parliament be created and the request for support for this idea. The proposal was presented by the delegation of Guatemalan deputies attending the meeting. It had been drafted by the Central American Integration Commission of the Guatemalan Congress.

In a meeting this morning the delegates from Central America agreed to establish the Central American parliament with appointments made by the congresses and national assemblies of the respective countries. It was said that subsequently, although no specific time was given, the Central American parliament would be chosen by popular consultation and would be subject to direct guidance by the peoples of the area.

A Colombian delegate today asked the parliament to discuss a resolution of support for the Contadora Group in its efforts to achieve peace in Central America. He also asked for similar resolutions in favor of the Support Group and for the resolutions of Caraballeda and Punta del Este. The Colombian delegate also called for the elimination of military bases in Central America, the repeal of political agreements with forces outside the area, the immediate departure of foreign military advisers and troops, and the elimination of aid for subversive and terrorist groups. Colombia is opposed to all overt or covert intervention in the internal affairs of the Central American countries, he said.

Alfonso Cabrera Hidalgo, president of the Guatemalan Congress, said that the efforts of the parliament to find fair and decorous solutions to the Central American conflict are invaluable and will surely have positive results. This noble gesture by our Latin American brothers will be recompensed by the attainment of the much-desired peace on the isthmus, which will make it possible for Central Americans to coexist in peace and democracy, Cabrera Hidalgo said.

Cabrera Hidalgo later said that Guatemala and the other Central American countries are confident that tomorrow the parliament will issue important recommendations for resolving the regional conflict, recommendations which will hopefully be implemented by the parties involved. We are prepared to implement all recommendations that seek peace in the region, he said. We have always expressed our democratic convictions and our profound hope that Central America will be a single nation in which there are no conflicts between brothers and where harmony will be our most prominent characteristic.

U.S. Policy Condemned

PA060429 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The delegations attending the special assembly of the Latin American Parliament have agreed almost unanimously to condemn the current U.S. Government's policy toward Nicaragua. This was one of the main conclusions reached at the meeting, rejected only by Honduras, which maintained a position in favor of President Reagan's policy. El Salvador adopted a more moderate stance on the subject. The rest of the countries, including Guatemala, voiced their opposition to the U.S. attitude in this continent.

The parliament representatives, who convened in the courtroom of the Supreme Court of Justice, condemned the U.S. Congress for trying to implement and step up the arms race by giving the contras $100 million in economic aid. They also condemned President Reagan's open and public participation in promoting war in the region, which could bring more poverty and suffering to the peoples in the area.

Another point stressed during the special session was the support given to the Contadora Group's peace efforts, as well as to the Lima Support Group. The parliament also demanded the dismantling of U.S. military bases in Central America and the withdrawal of all military advisers.

The countries that participated in the special assembly through their parliamentary delegations favored unanimously the creation of a similar Central American parliament, emphasizing the need to resort to this type of instrument of dialogue to resolve the crisis in the region.

CAPUTO ON NEED FOR C.A. PEACE EFFORTS

PY050112 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1940 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Apr (NA) -- Today Foreign Minister Dante Caputo warned that threats that peace efforts may "not be implemented" in Central America "are real" and reiterated that the situation in that region is becoming "increasingly complex." Caputo left for Panama this afternoon accompanied by his Brazilian counterpart, Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre, and Uruguayan counterpart Enrique Iglesias, to participate in the meeting to be held 5-6 April by the Contadora Group, its Support Committee and the five Central American countries.

Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Brock will also take part in the meeting on behalf of the EEC, which gives its full support to the Contadora Group's peace-keeping efforts. Caputo said that Van den Brock's participation "is much appreciated and very important because it shows that all the Western countries support this proposal."

The Argentine foreign minister termed the 48-hour meeting to be held on the Contadora Island as "another step aimed at securing peace in the region, where the situation is becoming increasingly complex," he added that the threats that peace efforts may not be implemented are real. Caputo noted that "we are faced with the need to resort to audacity, decision, and imagination to be able to solve, through the diplomatic path which is always the most complex, a state of tension and conflict" in Central America.

Changing the subject, Caputo denied a report that Argentina will allegedly "demand" the fulfillment of the UN resolution regarding the need to resume talks over the future of the Malvinas Islands. Caputo stated: "I do not think the term 'demand' is correct, because UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has always expressed his desire to cooperate with the resolutions" of the international organization. Caputo noted that if Perez de Ceullar's efforts "have not been successful, it has not been the UN secretary general's fault but rather the fault of the British Government's intransigency."

Caputo recalled that in a speech last night, during a reception in his honor given by President Alfonsin, Perez de Cueller reiterated his proposal and promised to "fulfill the mission entrusted to him by the UN Resolution." The Argentine foreign minister stated that the Argentine position "cannot be any other than to always be willing to start a negotiation with the United Kingdom that will not exclude the subject of sovereignty."

SOURROUILLE LEAVES FOR IMF MEETING IN U.S.

PY062235 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0319 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (TELAM) -- Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille departed at midnight on 5 April for the United States, where he will attend an IMF preliminary meeting on proposals concerning the world financial system. His plane took off from Ezeiza International Airport. Sourrouille, who did not make any remarks, was accompanied by Jose Luis Machinea, under secretary for economic coordination and programming; Juan Trilla, a Radical senator; Diego Guelar, a Justicialist deputy and economist; and by Raul Baglini, a Radical deputy.

Machinea said the Argentine team will state at this meeting that mechanisms aimed at making progress in the Baker Plan should be implemented. Machinea added that Argentina had proposed through the Consensus of Cartagena the concept of old debt and new debt, a mechanism he believes can be effectively used to regard the debt as a political issue in line with the Argentine position. He added that a broad national debate should be held among all political groups so that Argentina might grow once and for all. Machinea said: We are going to meet with the General Confederation of Labor, with its economists -- if necessary, we will hold a 2-hour televised debate with them -- to discuss ways to increase consumption through increased production, because this is the only way of overcoming this situation.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION NOTES 'SPECIAL INTEREST'

PY042152 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2135 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] La Plata, 3 Apr (DYN) -- At the end of a meeting held with Buenos Aires Governor Alejandro Armendariz, Soviet trade representatives commented on the USSR's "special interest" in contributing to Argentine development. This topic had already been studied by both parties during Armendariz' visit to Moscow last year. Aleksandr Kovalev, head of the Russian delegation, said that "the Soviet Union could cooperate with Argentina in the technological area by furnishing road construction machinery, and power substation equipment." He did not rule out the possibility of cooperation in various sectors of the industrial area. In conclusion, the USSR trade attache said: "Our intention is to find concrete ways of achieving a fully equalitarian and mutually beneficial cooperation."

BOLIVIAN AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES

PY041647 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0101 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (DYN) -- Bolivian Air Force Commander in Chief General Jorge Rodriguez Bravo today arrived in Argentina on an official visit during which he will hold talks with his Argentine counterpart Brigadier Horacio Crespo. Rodriguez Bravo arrived at noon today at the metropolitan airport and was met by Crespo, Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff Brigadier Roberto Camblor, and military attaches to the Bolivian Embassy in Buenos Aires. In the afternoon, Crespo held a luncheon for Gen Rodriguez Bravo in which Argentine officers and Bolivian officials participated. Afterward, Rodriguez Bravo held meetings with Joint Chief of Staff General Teodoro Waldner, Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena, and Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu. Tonight, Crespo will host another reception for his Bolivian counterpart in which he will decorate him with the Air Force Great Cross of the May Order of Merit.

INTERIOR MINISTER FORBIDS DEMONSTRATIONS

PY071413 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy believes that the current political status quo is a source of concern that could lead to the levying of the state of siege. Barthelemy said that the Interior Ministry intelligence services are constantly reviewing the situation and have ascertained that teachers and students are being compelled to attend rallies and demonstrations. Regarding the strike, which will begin at 0000 on 8 April, and the workers' leaders statements indicating that it will be a strike and a mobilization, the interior minister warned that no outrages will be permitted.

[Begin Barthelemy recording] First of all I want to make it very clear that we will not allow roadblocks. We have said time and again that we will resort to any means available to us to prevent roadblocks, because they restrict the freedom to which all Bolivians are entitled and because they are organized by a very small sector, or very small sectors, of the Bolivian population. Therefore, we will not allow any roadblocks. In the second place, in view of past problems we have experienced in La Paz during demonstrations, including the destruction of public monuments and other fixtures, we will be very severe and will break up any demonstration from the very start. This time we will not allow any demonstration even to get organized. [end recording]

Barthelemy went on to say that the Armed Forces are ready to help the police, which is provided for in the Constitution.

[Begin recording] In keeping with constitutional provisions, it is the duty of the Armed Forces to maintain public order whenever the police are unable to control the situation. The Armed Force and the police are on alert. [end recording]

The interior minister added that there are groups trying to disrupt the constitutional order with partisan objectives in mind.

[Begin recording] These groups want to create a situation that could allow them to establish a dictatorial government in the country, which means, of course, that they oppose democracy. These are their goals, and we are aware of certain contacts that have been taking place between certain political and trade union groups to carry out actions aimed at immersing the country in chaos and anarchy sufficiently to justify a change of government. This could only be accomplished by severing the democratic process. [end recording]

You have just heard the interior minister's warning that no demonstrations or roadblocks will be allowed.

COB REQUESTS MEETING WITH PEREZ DE CUELLAR

PY071429 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] has asked for a meeting with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, according to COB Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo. Lechin explained that during this meeting the UN secretary general will be advised of the problems besieging the country.

[Begin Lechin recording] We have instructed one of our comrades to ask Mr Perez de Cuellar to receive us so we can inform him of all the violations, of the Constitution and of the laws, that this government has perpetrated. We believe that this government is authoritarian, no longer democratic, because it has Congress and the courts under its thumb. The courts are unconditionally at the service of the government. [end recording]

Lechin also reiterated his position regarding the government's handling of the education problem and accused it of trying to privatize state education, which is dangerous as far as he is concerned. As to the strike that will take place tomorrow, the COB executive secretary said that it will follow the usual pattern, which means that only emergency services will operate. Regarding communications, Lechin indicated that he will discuss the situation with the appropriate trade union leaders this afternoon.

[Begin Lechin recording] As usual, all emergency services will work. [end recording]

In conclusion, Juan Lechin said that the workers have decided to strike, despite threats to discount the time lost from their salaries, because they are aware of the teachers' problems and this will be shown by the fact that the heads of families will join the mobilization.

POLICE DISPERSE LA PAZ RALLY WITH TEAR GAS

PY050412 Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Excerpts] La Paz, 4 Apr (AFP) -- Fathers of families, teachers, and students met today in a massive rally at the San Francisco Plaza of this city and they harshly condemned President Victor Paz Estenssoro's economic policy. The rally is a part of a series of demonstrations being carried out on nearly a daily basis in several Bolivian cities. During the rally the speakers demanded that the government increase the budgets of the educational sector, the universities, and the public health sector instead of intending to pay the foreign debt. The rally was dispersed with a rain of tear gas bombs fired by the police.

GARCIA MEZA APPEARS BEFORE SUPREME COURT

PY072141 Paris AFP in Spanish 2102 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] La Paz, 7 Apr (AFP) -- Former Bolivian de facto President Luis Garcia Meza (1980-1981) today unexpectedly appeared before the Supreme Court in Sucre, the nation's capital, to stand trial on charges of having committed the following crimes during his administration: murder, involvement in cocaine trafficking, human rights violations, and embezzlement of public funds. According to radio broadcasts monitored in La Paz, Garcia Meza is now answering questions from the justices.

MINERS' LEADER ARRESTED FOR ROLE IN PROTESTS

PY042150 Paris AFP in Spanish 1438 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] La Paz, 4 Apr (AFP) -- Juan Lechin Oquendo and Walter Delgadillo, the highest leaders of the Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB), today reported the arrest of Daniel Ordonez, leader of the Mineworkers' Federation. They demanded his immediate release. Meanwhile, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy explained that Ordonez was arrested because he had delivered weapons to the demonstrators who were participating in protest marches staged in the city of Oruro, 200 km southwest of La Paz, during the last few days. Lechin Oquendo said that Barthelemy's charges were false, and warned that the government is looking for reasons to decree a new state of siege, as it did last September. Moreover, it was recalled that the COB has decreed a national 24-hour stoppage for 7 April. [as received]

SARNEY PROCLAIMED HONORARY PMDB PRESIDENT

PY071641 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] President Sarney was proclaimed honorary party president and Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes was reelected party president for the eighth consecutive time at the national convention of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] in Brasilia. One of the salient points of the PMDB national convention, which was held in the Chamber of Deputies, was the presence of President Jose Sarney, who thanked the PMBD for proclaiming him honorary party president. The president of the republic was greeted by Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro, who stressed the work the government of the New Republic has performed in favor of the Brazilian people. He especially mentioned what he called the three revolutions:

[Begin Montoro recording] He is conducting three different revolutions [words indistinct]: The political revolution, the main responsibility of which is based on the next national constituent assembly. The great economic revolution, the most courageous and complete revolution set forth in Brazil, which has changed our economy into a social revolution, a social change, and a mobilization of our people who no longer are the compulsory object of government actions, but have become the participating agent of the reforms, which are in the interest of our people. [end recording]

On taking the floor, President Sarney stressed the (?economic policy) he is conducting, and that he has the support of the PMDB and of its president, Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes.

[Begin Sarney recording] I have tried to fulfill my duties, (?enhancing) the political sector, strengthening the role of civilian rule, and urging all sectors to work with an austere government that wants to serve Brazil exclusively. It would be impossible to achieve this without the PMDB, without Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, this outstanding figure of the republic who has rendered extraordinary services to the country's current political history. [end recording]

After stating that he will not divert one milimeter from the path he outlined in defense of the national interests, he recalled the memory of Tancredo Neves, stating:

[Begin Sarney recording] The PMDB has a tradition of struggle and indelible services rendered to Brazilian life: The struggle for the institutions, the struggle for freedom [words indistinct]. My participation in this convention represents the reiteration of my commitment: I will not divert one millimeter from the path outlined for serving Brazil, our banner, and our fellow workers. This is a commitment to the memory of Tancredo Neves, who will always represent a symbol of struggle, of sacrafice, and of martyrdom. [end recording]

The following ministers accompanied President Sarney in the Chamber of Deputies plenary session: Civil Household Chief Marco Maciel and Technology Chief Renato Archer. On leaving the National Congress, President Sarney stated that the PMDB has become stronger after the convention. The president also granted a brief press conference in the midst of great confusion. When everything returned to normal, he finally managed to answer the reporters' questions. Regarding the convention, he said that the PMDB has been strengthened by the convention. [recorded passage of press conference indistinct]

PMDB Board Members Named

PY071855 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpts] On being reconfirmed as president of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes stated that the party will serve future generations. The PMDB plenary session, held in the Chamber of Deputies to elect the national leadership, ended yesterday afternoon. Counting of the 582 votes deposited in the ballot boxes began immediately. The single ticket proposing Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes as president obtained 540 votes, with 13 blank votes, 12 void, and 14 not counted [figures as heard].

Guimaraes later stated that the PMDB will (?conclude) its national congress soon, and that it is getting ready for new efforts as the party of the future generations. Guimaraes then called on the members of the board elected at the convention to elect the National Executive Board of the party.

The National PMDB Executive Board was thus elected:

President: Ulysses Guimaraes
First vice president: Senator Pedro Simon
Second vice president: Deputy Miguel Arraes
Third vice president: Affonso Camargo
First secretary: Deputy Euclides Scalco
Second secretary: Maria da Conceicao Tavares
Treasuer: Mauro Benavides
Deputy Treasurer: Walmor de Luca
Board menbers: Francisco Pinto, Roberto Cardoso Alves, Cid Sampaio, and (Jorge Pedalada)
Senate leader: Antonio Campos
Chamber of Deputies leader: Pimenta da Veiga.

BARGE CARRYING EXPLOSIVES SEIZED IN MANAUS

PY080213 Paris AFP in Spanish 0047 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Manaus, Brazil, 7 Apr (AFP) -- A barge loaded with 18,600 kg of explosives -- electrical fuses and dynamite -- has been anchored off the port of Manaus since last week. The barge was placed under custody of the Naval Police because it violated basic safety rules and because it is believed its cargo was intended for the Colombian M-19 guerrilla organization. The barge, which is called LS, was detained last Friday by the Brazilian Federal Police, who were conducting a search following the discovery of 19 drums of acetone and ether that were apparently intended for clandestine cocaine laboratories at the Brazilian border with Colombia. The search led to the discovery of the explosives. A port official said the explosives could blow half of Manaus into pieces. The Colombian consul general in Manaus requested that the Colombian Embassy in Brasilia confirm whether the cargo was imported by the Colombian Government as stated in the seemingly legal shipping documents.

POWERFUL BLAST SHAKES DOWNTOWN SANTIAGO

PY070100 Paris AFP in Spanish 1343 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Santiago, 6 Apr (AFP) -- Police sources have reported that a violent blast today shook downtown Santiago, causing substantial damage to the facade of a bank branch building and to several stores but not causing any casualties.

The blast occurred at the corner of the Ahumada and Fuerfanos Promenades in the heart of the Chilean capital. It caused alarm and uneasiness among the few passers-by in the area.

A large police patrol and several security agents have begun an intense dragnet to arrest those responsible for the blast, which shattered windows in some offices of the bank branch and the display windows of several stores.

On 5 April in Lota, 540 km south of Santiago, a bomb placed by unknown persons went off near a Carabineros substation shattering glass but injuring no one.

In the meantime, unknown persons on the same day tossed a Molotov cocktail at a bus and set it on fire. The bus was parked in the densely populated neighborhood of Vivaceta.

Last week, the wave of violence claimed the life of progovernment city leader Simon Yevene, while policeman Hernan Martinez was stabbed, and some 10 members of the opposition were wounded.

MINISTER SAYS 1986 DEFENSE BUDGET SMALLER

PY051804 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal has said that everyone must support the measures aimed at maintaining the Armed Forces, because the objective of the Armed Forces is to defend all Chileans. The minister made this statement during a ceremony at the Virgen del Carmen Shrine marking the 168th anniversary of the battle of Maipu.

Vice Adm Patricio Carvajal explained that this year the Defense Ministry budget is smaller than in 1985. He added: I will issue a well-grounded statement on the budget, and I will give all the figures. I will thus show that our budget allocation is much smaller than the figure claimed by those who criticize us and who are trying to prove that our defense spending is excessive.

The defense minister condemned the murder of leader Simon Yevene at the hands of terrorists. All the people should stop and reflect on this fact and should support the forces of order in their struggle against crime and terrorism.

EMERGENCY ZONE COMMANDER ISSUES NEW EDICT

PY042139 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The commander of the metropolitan zone and San Antonio Province, in a state of emergency, today issued Edict No 43, superseding Edicts 38 and 39. This new edict sets new guidelines regarding the right to hold meetings.

One of the resolutions states that the holding of meetings in public or private places, halls, theaters, or cinemas must be authorized by the garrison commander.

It adds that schools can be used only for meetings relating to education or other appropriate educational activities that are in keeping with current laws and statutes.

The new edict also refers to places regularly used for worship, such as temples, and states that only those meetings organized for the purpose of cult and worship will be authorized.

The new edict states that meetings of political or party nature are forbidden.

135-MEMBER DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRC VISIT

PY042128 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Relations Deputy Minister General Sergio Covarrubias is presiding over the 135-member delegation, which today left on a goodwill mission to the PRC. The objective of this 2-week trip is to increase bilateral relations in the political, economic, trade, military, cultural, and sports fields.

A Chilean Air Force delegation under the command of the 10th Region Intendant Jaime Lavin Farina will make the trip. It includes an undetermined number of students from the Aeronautics War and Politechnical Academy. This delegation has a timetable that was prepared by the PRC Defense Ministry.

The Chilean Foreign Ministry is represented by 14 officials including the wife of Deputy Minister Covarrubias. They will hold meetings with the PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen, with Foreign Trade Director Liu Zepu, and with representatives of the Antarctic directorate. They will also attend a party.

Fourteen Chilean businessmen will be in charge of strengthening economic and trade ties. Santiago Mayor Carlos Bombal and Santiago municipality director will also participate in the tour and will hold meetings with the mayors of Beijing, Chengdu, Chongqin, and Shanghai.

Mayor Bombal said that one of the first things he will do is to propose that Beijing and Santiago be declared sister cities.

Members of the national soccer team of juniors and of the [name indistinct] team are also part of the delegation and they will play soccer in five Chinese cities.

NICARAGUAN CLAIM TO ISLANDS CALLED 'CRAZY'

PA071546 Paris AFP in Spanish 1438 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Bogota, 7 Apr (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez today described Nicaragua's sovereignty claim over the San Andres and Providencia Archipelago in Colombia's Caribbean ocean as "crazy" (delirante).

"It is an incomprehensible attitude," Ramirez said to Cadena Radial RCN over the telephone from Panama where he is attending the Contadora Group meeting which, he admitted, "is having difficulties."

According to remarks by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, the Sandinist government disregarded the validity of a treaty (Esguerra-Barcenas) signed in 1928 which recognized the Colombian sovereignty over the archipelago. "We have nothing to discuss with Nicaragua about our sovereignty," Ramirez said adding that "perhaps Foreign Minister D'Escoto's remarks were only made for local consumption."

"It is a crazy, unacceptable and illegal claim, because there is a legal contract duly signed and recognized by the international community," the Colombian diplomat said.

Meanwhile, a movement rejecting Managua's claim began to emerge today in the archipelago, and there was some public rejection of it early on Monday. In fact, hundreds of San Andres citizens and tourists from the Colombian mainland walked through the streets to reject the Nicaraguan claim. Chanting "We are Colombian," the protestors accused the Managua regime of deceiving Nicaraguans and changing the goals of the revolution. "The Colombian territorial sovereignty in San Andres and Providencia is not negotiable under any circumstances," Ramirez said.

"I do not think that Nicaragua will take this issue to the International Court because there is nothing to discuss. In fact, I believe that these remarks by the Nicaraguan foreign minister were made for local political consumption," he noted.

Colombia confronted the United States on the "contra" issue defending the Nicaragua Government; how can it be that Managua now responds to Colombia with aggression? a reporter asked Ramirez. Ramirez replied: "That, of course, is an incomprehensible attitude that Colombians do not understand, but we feel that it is a crazy attitude that will not affect the agreement that was legally signed." In addition, Ramirez admitted that there are serious obstacles for the final signing of the Contadora Document that must achieve peace in Central America.

He recalled that at the sessions of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela) this weekend, Nicaragua refused to sign an agreement that moves closer to the pacification goal. "Nicaragua refused to sign the document because it claims that there will not be peace in the region as long as there is what the Sandinists call the U.S. aggression against that country," Ramirez recalled. "I think that it is only an excuse," Ramirez said without any further explanations.

However, he said that he trusts that a deadline for signing the document can be established. "We definitely hope to pave the way and eliminate all the obstacles," he maintained. He insisted that Contadora, with the backing of the Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay), and most Central Americans want to reach an agreement on when to sign the peace document.

"We must set a final date to the negotiating process," he said. He explained that much progress has been made regarding that objective and therefore "what we have been seeking here is precisely that: to establish a fixed date to end the negotiation on the document and proceed to sign it."

EMBASSY IN LIMA DAMAGED IN BOMB ATTACK

PA050453 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] The Colombian Embassy in Lima was attacked last night. In a night of attacks when four U.S.-owned enterprises and the Colombian Embassy were attacked with bombs and firearms, one person was killed, another wounded, and material damage was caused. The Colombian Embassy was damaged by the explosion of a bomb, but no personal injuries occurred.

AMERICA BATTALION REPORTEDLY LEAVES COUNTRY

PA071818 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] According to the defense minister, the foreign subversives who came to our country to form the so-called America Battalion have now left, leaving the M-19 alone in its mad struggle to seize power.

Simultaneously, it has been learned through reports from Peru and Ecuador that the (?leaders) of the Alfaro Lives and Tupac Amaru terrorist movements have asked the guerrillas of those movements who are in Colombia to leave because the (?subversive operations) of the so-called America Battalion have failed.

Armed clashes between troops of the 3d Army Brigade located in Cali and presumed M-19 guerrillas in Cali's higher areas, that is, at Siloe District, have been going on since last night. Thus far, it is not known if either side has suffered any casualties. However, according to the official report, the clashes have been heavy, even though it has been raining in Cali since yesterday. The exact location of the fighting in Siloe District, in western Cali, has not been reported.

Defense Minister Miguel Vega Uribe urged greater solidarity among Colombians to achieve the peace everybody longs for and noted that at this moment we have lost [word indistinct], which has been used by the insurgent movements to sow chaos in the nation.

EDITORIAL RAISES FEARS OF LIBYAN ATTACK ON CANAL

PA051841 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 3 Apr 86 p 4a

[Editorial: "International Terrorism and the Panama Canal"]

[Text] According to information widely disseminated by international press agencies, Libya's top leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in one of his most recent public appearances threatened to launch "retaliatory" attacks against the United States worldwide. These statements were bombastically commented on by the only Tripoli newspaper, AL-FAJR AL-JADID, which has left no doubt as to the spirit of vengeance which stirs the Libyan Government regarding Washington's international policy.

During the last few years Libya has repeatedly been pointed out as a focus of international terrorism, where subversive militants are trained from all over the world, and where sinister plans are conceived against free and democratic countries such as France, Italy, Israel, Austria, and others in whose territories sinister and regrettable incidents have occurred leaving a large number of innocent victims.

In view of this it seems wise that the United States take strict security measures in places considered vulnerable, such as naval bases, airports, railroads, thermonuclear study installations, space facilities, etc... and most particularly the Panama Canal, which, despite the validity of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, is still a U.S. asset until the end of the century.

Since Panama is now more than ever a partner of the United States in the administration and operation of the Canal, the Panamanians must, of course, participate in the implementation of security measures the Pentagon may adopt to defend the Canal, which is at the service of the world's civilization.

No one should be mistaken about this: Any attack on the Canal would harm not only the United States, but, in particular, Panama, as co-owner of the canal and as owner of the land. An attack could also physically affect the people because the weapons of international terrorism are powerful and atrocious. Those who mastermind terrorist actions, as well as those who carry them out seek goals of their own in complete disregard for the human losses they may cause.

We feel that the Panamanian Government and the National Defense Forces currently have a delicate mission to fulfill in regard to the topic we are discussing here. This mission can be fulfilled through an effective coordination with the United States and without any exaggerations that may frighten the civilian population. What should be carried out is the implementation of a program involving military, political, and administrative security and vigilance. Our immigration officials will have to increase their efficiency in order to prevent our open door policy from permitting that terrorists enter our country easily to carry out their sinister job.

In statements published by LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in December 1985, General Manuel Antonio Noriega warned Panamanians and canal authorities about the possible threat of terrorist attacks originating on a certain Caribbean island, where agents of various nationalities were actively involved in training activities. Gen Noriega's warning was heard throughout the world, and there were some people in our country who called it unfounded fear. However, the international incidents we are discussing in this editorial fully back the commander in chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces.

Libyan dictator Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his newspaper AL-FAJR AL-JADID have said it clearly. The governments and peoples who have ears to listen should do so.

Canal Safety U.S. Responsibility

PA052258 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 5 Apr 86 p 4

["Firing Line" column by Jose Franco: "The Canal, a Military Objective?"; upper case passages as published]

[Text] "I would never sell my people's rich heritage because of necessity." JOSE ARTIGAS. The extreme security measures adopted by the Canal administration at strategic points of the Canal call for a serious reflection about the real motives and the reasons that could be found to prevent the canal from becoming a MILITARY TARGET.

In the first place, we feel that if the Canal became a MILITARY TARGET, the only one responsible for it would be the U.S. Government which, disregarding its contractual commitments, has been using the bases in the Canal area for its military interventions, as has been repeatedly reported by foreign press dispatches, including those of the United States.

We recall that on various occasions the Panamanian Government and the international news agencies have reported this type of military action. Such actions, if true, violate the Neutrality Treaty which limits the role of the North Americans in Panama to the protection and defense of the Canal.

By intervening in conflicts somewhere else from the bases in the Canal basin, the United States is taking sides in foreign political conflicts, thus making the Panamanian canal a potential MILITARY TARGET for U.S. enemies. For this reason, it is imperative for the Canal's security and the neutrality that the United States comply with the agreement and stop using Panamanian soil for operations that have no relation with its military presence in the country. When this happens, we are sure, there will not be any reason for the display of security measures which the Panamanian community resents today.

PROBE CONCLUDES SPADAFORA KILLED WITHIN BORDERS

PA052320 Paris AFP in Spanish 1510 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] San Jose, 5 Apr (AFP) -- Following several months of investigations, Costa Rican Judicial Police established that guerrilla Hugo Spadafora was murdered in Panama and that his beheaded body was later thrown into Costa Rican territory. Likewise, judicial investigators stated that several witnesses saw a G-2 agent, of the Panamanian Defense Forces, a man whose last name is Gonzalez, "accompanying" Hugo Spadafora in the Paso Canoas border area the day that Spadafora was murdered, on 13 September 1985. The report added that Gonzalez, whose nickname is "Bruce Lee," got on the same bus going from Paso Canoas to Concepcion (Chiriqui) which Spadafora was riding when he was arrested by Panamanian troops, according to unofficial versions.

Costa Rican Attorney General Fernando Cruz said that the probe on the case was hampered by the "irrational fear" the people living along the border zone feel for Panama's military authorities.

The headless body of the former deputy health minister under Omar Torrijos and former comrade-in-arms of Eden Pastora (Commander Cero) showed amputations and signs of torture. However, the motive and perpetrators of this crime remain unknown.

COSTA RICA

MONGE SAYS NICARAGUA HAMPERING CONTADORA WORK

PA071919 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1840 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge has stated that if Nicaragua continues to hamper Contadora's work there may not be a political solution to the region's problems.

[Begin recording, in progress][Monge] It was foreseeable because in November Nicaragua said it could not sign the Contadora peace document, alleging that it cannot sign clauses concerning disarmament and the international supervision and control of the armed forces because it is facing the threat of a U.S. aggression as they call it.

A special meeting was to be held this morning because last night, shortly after 0100, there was an impasse in the face of the situation posed by Nicaragua.

There was a formula, but I don't know if it was successful or not. This formula was presented by Honduras, and other countries agreed with it. Honduras suggested that a statement be signed and that in this statement Nicaragua could state at the end that it does not approve of the clauses or concepts of the statement, however that the declaration be signed by all the other countries because we are 13 [figure as heard] countries in agreement and 1 in disagreement.

Those of us who agree should sign the document to state our goodwill and desire for peace in Central America.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think that with this Nicaraguan position we can reach a political pacification of the area?

[Monge] No. We are still facing the terrible dilemma of Nicaragua's saying it will not accept certain commitments so long as there is a U.S. threat, that is, what they refer to as U.S. aggression. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

COL VARGAS SAYS NO U.S. ADVISERS IN MORAZAN

PA071955 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] There was a clash early this morning in the area of San Isidro in northern Morazan Department. According to military reports, five guerrillas were wounded and medicine was seized. It has also been reported that the "Heroes of Joateca" Operation is continuing throughout Morazan Deparmtent.

Regarding the battles that took place on Saturday in the area of Cacahuatique mountain, Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas [commander in Morazan Department] told YSU that six guerrillas of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade were killed. Regarding the possible death or wounding of a U.S. adviser, Col Vargas said:

[Begin recording] First of all, we do not have U.S. advisers in Morazan Department or in Military Detachment No 4. When U.S. advisers come to areas such as ours, they only visit to coordinate some situations and never for military operations.

Therefore, all of this is definitely the same Marxist propaganda ploy that wants to make the international press believe... [changes thought] or trying to discredit the support that the U.S. Army or the U.S. Government gives to the Salvadoran Government. But definitely in Morazan, we speak Spanish as we are dark-skinned. [sentence as heard] Clearly, there is no direct foreign interference in the operations as in the case with the FMLN which has Nicaraguans, Cubans, and internationalists of other nationalities who only seek the expansion of totalitarian communism. In Morazan Department, we definitely do not carry out either semipermanent or permanent interference in the operations. That is what I can emphatically state.

FMLN CLAIMS U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE INCREASING

PA080209 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Several hundred North Americans, most of them Vietnam war veterans, are in El Salvador. They are planning operations with the general staff. They are in the garrisons, training camps, air bases, and in the zones where the fighting is taking place, accompanying the puppet Army units.

In Morazan, we have noticed that when a U.S. plan does not work, the presence of U.S. personnel keeps increasing. Colonel Beltran Luna was in charge when the first U.S. mercenaries arrived. The influence of the U.S. advisers increased in Morazan when Colonel Calite was in command. With Domingo Monterrosa, U.S. military officers took over the responsibility of running the most important military operations. (?James Steele), chief U.S. adviser, made no effort to conceal the situation; on the contrary, he tried to make his presence in the combat zone in Perquin more obvious during the "Torola-4" operation.

Beltran Luna, Calite, and Monterrosa no longer exist: They are dead. They were executed by the revolutionary vanguard.

In the meantime, the North Americans have increased their direct participation in the war. A few weeks ago a North American lost part of a foot in San Diego, Morazan Department, when he stepped on a revolutionary mine. He was with the Arce Battalion, which is conducting operations in this zone.

We have also seen another North American commanding a unit of the Cacahuatique Battalion, in the zone of Villa del Rosario.

Many of the officers taken to Fort Bragg or other camps in the United States, where they were trained to kick and to kill, are in Morazan. In the United States they were also taught an anticommunist jargon worthy of every gorilla, jargon they repeat every time they open their mouth. They were taught this because they cannot think for themselves.

The North Americans are the ones giving the orders in Gotera. The U.S. Embassy is in direct contact with the puppet they have in San Francisco Gotera, carrying out the counterinsurgency plans that never succeed.

They do not seen to realize that neither the trained gorillas nor the foreign invaders can stop our armed and organized people.

Domingo Monterrosa proved this during his last and fatal trip aboard on of those technological apparatus with which the North Americans thought they could stop the advance of the revolution.

31 MARCH FMLN GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE

PA021942 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command, dated 31 March]

[Text] The plans of the High Command and the Napoleon Duarte government have failed. The U.S. Embassy, Blandon, and the Duarte government, following orders from the Reagan administration, will try in 1986 to reverse the serious political-military crisis being experienced by the Salvadoran Government by making military operations a national priority to weaken the FMLN. Therefore, the economic and political aspects are a function of military plans.

Economic plans are aimed at financing that military effort. Duarte's political actions aim to establish a regional and internal framework favorable to such militaristic plans. Within this framework, the most recent government proposal for dialogue is understandable.

A clear defeat is apparent 3 months after those plans were implemented. The people have opposed financing the war and strengthened their organization and struggle-consciousness. The criminal genocidal nature of Jose Napoleon Duarte has been uncovered; he has increased the ranks of the displaced, as in 1980 and 1981. The terrorist and fascist nature of the current government, which violates and irrespects human rights, has been clearly exposed.

All Salvadorans and the international community realize that Jose Napoleon Duarte is not seeking peace or a just and realist political solution to the serious crisis in the country. As a result of his policy, the current regime is completely isolated. All these factors lead us to believe that the current situation will worsen and have more negative results than in 1980 and 1981.

The High Command's militaristic plans are being defeated. In January, the High Command started Operation "Phoenix" in Guazapa, and a simultaneous operation called "Carlos" in Morazan Department, and continued the "Lieutenant Carlos Carreno" Operation in Chalatenango Department.

The operation consisted of concentrating the elite Belloso, Bracamonte, and Atlacatl Battalions at a point supported by regional forces, brigades, and detachments. After 3 months of fighting, the FMLN General Command concludes that this plan is being defeated throughout the country. This is evidenced by the following facts:

A. The attrition of the puppet Army's operational troops has increased; the heaviest burden of the fighting has fallen on its elite Belloso, Bracamonte, and Atlacatl forces. If we remember that in 1985 the FMLN inflicted more than 6,000 casualties on the Army, especially on their regional forces, we can conclude that they experienced no growth; that the forces recruited replaced the casualties. This fact points to a critical situation in the Army which is compounded by the loss in its immediate reaction capability in the face of blows sustained throughout the country.

In these 3 months alone, we inflicted more than 1,500 casualties; approximately 400 casualties during Operation "Phoenix." To date in Chalatenango, we have inflicted more than 215 casualties.

B. The FMLN maintains its offensive cpability at a national level; it is implementing a plan consisting of ambush, sabotage, and effective transportation stoppages at the national level; it is maintaining medium-scale operations.

C. The Army lost its immediate action capability. We have carried out more than 12 medium-scale operations. The following stand out:

1. The occupation of Juayua, Zacatecoluca, San Pedro Nonualco; the military occupation or sabotage in the following coffee or sugar centers; (Acahuapa), El Martillo Cooperative, and El Refugio, and the destruction of fixed positions such as El Jute in Metapan, Veracruz in Chalatenango, and El Barrancon, in the same department. All these took place because the enemy could not react. This allowed us to seize 78 weapons.

D. The FMLN has developed a high capability to carry out raids in the cities: San Salvador, Santa Ana, Zacatecoluca, San Vicente, Chalatenango, and San Pedro Nonualco were sites of the raids and casualties inflicted on the enemy by our guerrilla units.

E. The FMLN has developed a high capability in the tactics of guerrilla warfare and in the use of explosives; and we have improved our high combat morale. This contasts with the low morale of the enemy, which must increasingly depend on the technical resources of the gringos.

F. The presence of our guerrilla units throughout the country's 14 departments has afforded us a close relationship with the people. It has strengthened support, sympathy, and collaboration of all the people toward our cause. This in turn leads to the organization and strengthening of the struggle capability of the entire people.

G. The permanent mobility of our forces prevents us from being targets and objectives of the Air Force, making its use ineffective against our military units. This military situation poses a critical situation for the High Command due to the inefficiency of its tactics. The growth of its operational troops is stagnant. They are being worn down and face structural and psychological damage in the face of the FMLN's massive use of explosives. In other words, the enemy's military command, not having consolidated its previous objectives, is being forced by U.S. advisers to implement new plans that are doomed to failure from the start.

The U.S. Embassy in El Salvador is trying to implement possible change in the face of the virtual failure of the Duartist government. With the failure of its strategy on the military level, the government crisis is worsening. Duarte, left without political space to implement his demagogical, pseudo-reformist plan, is a worn out figure. Therefore, in the long run, he does not fit in the counterinsurgency project as a facade for the abusive U.S. military escalation in counterinsurgency plans against the just aspirations of liberty and democracy of the Salvadoran people.

The fate of Napoleon Duarte is that of Duvalier or Ferdinand Marcos. By using the figure of Napoleon Duarte, the North Americans cannot contain the democratic struggle and aspirations of our people for peace and independence. By applying pressure and through blackmail, the U.S. Embassy has created an artificial social structure within the Duarte government; it also uses those measures to implement possible changes.

The current enemy plan worsens the crisis that is leading us to an outcome that could be more negative than in 1980 and 1981. Military operations carried out by the Armed Forces from January to March under the U.S. scorched earth counterinsurgency concept have destroyed homes, crops, and animals belonging to thousands of residents of Cuscatlan, Cabanas, and Chalatenango Departments. In Usulutan and Morazan Departments, the Army burned large areas of land to forcefully drive residents out and depopulate the area.

As in 1980, thousands of civilian residents have been violently ejected from their homes. This further complicates the serious social problem in El Salvador. The intensity of operations, the increasing use of aircraft leads to greater state expenditure.

This negatively affects social assistance programs and requires cutbacks in state administration such as the reduction of more than 1,000 employees at the Salvadoran Social Security Institute.

The High Command's military incapability, the ineffectiveness of U.S. tactics, its defensive military strategy demonstrate inability to contain the advance of FMLN military units. All these elements together, added to the total isolation of Napoleon Duarte and a lack of a real political project to solve the current crisis, point to a possible defeat of the Duarte plan. The time has come for all political and social forces in the country to find a broad political formula to the crisis.

A political solution is the only feasible path to solve the current crisis. The presence of our political-military forces in the 14 departments has strengthened guerrilla units' organizational task; popular support for us has increased; our roots in the heart of the people have been strengthened as well.

Our [word indistinct] units, which are the result of our daily fighting at the military level, have improved and are capable of carrying out strategies and tactics designed by the FMLN General Command that is, they are getting stronger, growing, and consolidating.

Our people are aware of this situation. The FMLN is a real power alternative. It cannot be defeated. Army sectors and other social forces see this reflected in the defeat of the counterinsurgency plan; they realize that the democratic and revolutionary forces are assured victory.

The FMLN also understands the situation of all the people who observe how their lot is worsening; these people aspire to peace shortly in El Salvador. Therefore, we reaffirm our conviction that the serious crisis being experienced in El Salvador will only be solved through a negotiated political solution. That is why we call on all social and political forces to unite to find a formula among Salvadorans to achieve a peace that will guarantee authentic democracy and allow us to recover our sovereignty and independence.

El Salvador, Central America, 31 March 1986

[Signed] FMLN General Command

GUATEMALA

CEREZO ADDRESSES NATION ON RECENT PROTESTS

PA071557 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0402 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Address to the nation by President Vinicio Cerezo on 6 April -- live or recorded]

[Text] Guatemalan friends, this is President Vinicio Cerezo, your president and friend. Today I would like to meditate with you on the meaning of democracy and liberty. I want to review this subject together with all the Guatemalans due to the sad death of a young man following riots that resulted from a demonstration against the high cost of living [words indistinct]. This young man died because some people, who were not correctly using their freedom, provoked confrontations. A rock thrown by who knows who cut short the life of someone who could have been a very useful citizen for Guatemala's historic destiny. This should make us think. When a tragic event such as the loss of the life of a Guatemalan citizen takes place, we must all ask ourselves why it happened and due to what irresponsible attitude it happened.

I have always told you that democracy must be cultivated with our own hands, like a corn plant. You remember that in my inauguration speech I said that democracy emerges from everyone's efforts. One plants a corn seed, it emerges, we protect and tend it for a few months, and if we correctly take care of it, it will bear the fruit that we all want, the corn that feeds all Guatemalans. Democracy is the same. We must protect it because this democratic process is the result of many years of efforts by all the institutions and all Guatemalans.

Many lives have been lost to achieve democracy; many efforts have been made to achieve democracy. We now have it, and we must preserve it. Our democracy has two enemies: one of them is impatience, and the other is the irresponsible use of the freedom derived from this democracy.

We must be careful when we talk about the high cost of living. You must notice that we have given freedom to all business owners to carry out their work with no limitations by the government of the Republic. What has happened in most of the businesses in the countryside? There has been speculation against the people's hunger. Prices have been raised constantly. All Guatemalans are becoming poorer every day. If these persons who are speculating against the people's hunger continue making irresponsible use of their rights then, of course, they will force the government to establish laws to control prices and impose punishment on those persons who are making irresponsible use of their rights.

Likewise, when we demonstrate in the streets to request something, to support the government, to demand something from the government or from any other institution, you have seen the atmosphere of freedom existing in Guatemala today. Almost every day there is a group of persons in front of the National Palace supporting the president, asking something of the president, demanding something of the government, or simply protesting something they believe is incorrect. This atmosphere has changed the lives of the Guatemalan people; now we all want to go out on the streets and demand things and demonstrate to express our point of view. No one persecutes us, no one punishes us. The police go out on the streets and rather make it possible for Guatemalans to make use of their rights and freedoms with responsibility. You have seen in that Retalhuley, in Puerto Barrios, in Guatemala [City] there have been demonstrations and at no time have the police intervened to annoy, to interrupt the legitimate use of this right granted by the Constitution of the Republic to all of us.

However, during these demonstrations there was a group of persons that has not realized that democracy means to exercise rights with responsibility. They came and threw stones in some schools, they came and committed violent acts against some persons, some others defended themselves with violence and caused the unjust death of a youth who wanted to better himself by studying for the benefit of his parents and the Guatemalan people. He taught all of us a great lesson, a lesson for the leaders who caused the protest march, because if they are going to direct a protest march they must lead it responsibly and within the law so that the police will not have to intervene to protect the right to property and the right to life.

Therefore, we must exercise the right to be leaders and to protest with responsibility. What happened? What was the reason for that protest? There are people who are increasing prices, despite the people's hunger [words indistinct]. There are merchants who are irresponsibly exercising their freedom. They are thinking only about their own benefit, and they do not remember that the Guatemalan people have the right to eat and live better. Therefore friends, to protect this democracy that we now have in our hands, we have to exercise our rights with responsibility. Why? Because the government of the Republic, in common agreement with all Guatemalans and in accordance with the power that you entrusted to me, is dutybound to make sure that the law will be enforced. Our task is to permit the development of this democracy in common agreement with everyone because peace is the result of respect for the right of others.

Peace results when you exercise your rights, but bear in mind the freedom of others. I cannot have the right to stone someone because I would be violating his right to maintain his physical safety. Therefore, if someone attacks another person by illegitimately using a right then the government of the Republic must act and control that person who is abusing his rights and his freedom.

Of course, you have the right to freely protest. The police have never gone out on the streets to repress nor will they ever do so. To date we have shown that we firmly want to respect the Guatemalan people's right to demand the fulfillment of their rights and the satisfaction of their demands and needs. But dear friends, we must exercise this right with freedom. As I said, the first enemy of democracy is irresponsibility. There are other enemies of democracy. When you exercise you right to demonstrate, there might be some people among you who do not want to exercise freedom but to provoke a confrontation so that the government will intervene to then charge that the government is against the interests of the people and then to end this democratic effort that we are carrying out. Let us not permit a trap to be set to end democratic freedom. When we demonstrate, let us do so peacefully and within the law. Let us not attack anyone because we would be abusing their right, and then the government would have to intervene to protect that right as it must protect our own.

However, in another sense, you gentlemen who sell products, the merchants, those of you who sell the staples to the population, I beg you not to force the government to intervene in favor of the Guatemalan people, protecting their right to life, their right to eat, their right to satisfy their minimum necessities. Your freedom, the freedom to be involved in commerce -- economic freedom -- is a freedom that can be exercised alongside the Guatemalans' freedom to life and to eat. If you exercise that right by abusing the Guatemalans' right to live, then the government will intervene to control the abuse that you are committing. I am a democratic man but democracy, freedom, or respect for rights must not be confused with any type of weakness because the democracy that I promised will be vigorously exercised. Democracy will be vigorously exercised so that this effort of the Guatemalan people will survive in benefit of all the Guatemalans who have built this democracy and in benefit of the future generations.

Friends, that is why I ask you to have a little patience. We inherited a government that... [changes thought] We inherited a situation that has not satisfied the needs of the Guatemalan people for 30 years. We have only been in office for 2 months. We will implement a plan to satisfy the economic needs of the population. This of course takes time. Just as in growing corn it takes some months for the plant to grow, it takes much more to obtain the fruits that we all desire because we must all cultivate democracy, contributing our responsible efforts, our activity, our work, and respecting the rights of others, and having a little patience. Let us help President Vinicio strengthen this democracy. You are aware of my willingness. I have shown this willingness for the 20 years in which I have served the Guatemalan people. Do not let yourselves be led by those who want to lead you to desperation so that there will be a confrontation between the Guatemalan people and the government, between some Guatemalans and other Guatemalans. Let those who want to exercise their economic rights without regard for the Guatemalan people's hunger not fall into the trap of abuse and greed in an effort to obtain a few cents in a few days because if they do this, the Guatemalan people will protest and make the government use force to make sure that the Guatemalan people's rights are respected.

I do not want them to continue increasing prices. I do not want them to contribute speculating with the people's hunger. I urge you to cooperate with me so that the government will be able to continue enforcing a respect for freedom in a responsible manner. If democracy fails, this is a failure of the government' it is a failure of all Guatemalans.

Therefore, if democracy consolidates itself, it is the result of the work of all Guatemalans. With a little patience, with a little work, with a little cooperation, with a little respect for all the rights of all the Guatemalans, we can consolidate this democracy.

I urge the Guatemalan people to help President Vinicio Cerezo to do things right. To build a house, we need to lay the bricks one on top of the other. To plant a field and obtain a big crop, we must do this little by little, all working together. In order to build a country, all we Guatemalans must work united, but this will take a little longer. We are working for the benefit of the people, Guatemalan friends. Let us be a bit patient. Let us not fall into the trap of those who want to push to confront each other and let us recall that 30 years of disorder and of problems cannot be solved in 2 months of government at the service of the people. Trust me, because together -- you and President Vinicio Cerezo -- the government of the people, for the people, and by the people, with all the Guatemalans will be able to consolidate democracy to meet your needs.

For the sake of the people, for the sake of democracy, let us work together within the law, patiently, exercising in a responsible manner the rights we all have. Thank you very much.

Protest Details

PA072259 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1907 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The protest demonstrations against the high cost of living spread today to four departments of the country with a total shutdown of business establishments.

The police reported that in the city of Escuintla, 68 km south of this capital, municipal markets were closed this morning "to protest the increase in the prices of staples of the family market basket."

The merchants argued that they decided to close their businesses "because one can no longer tolerate the increase in the price of staple products, being affected by the fact that housewives no longer want to buy."

After sales were suspended in markets, bakeries, and butcher shops, approximately 5,000 housewives staged a demonstration without incident. However, in the northeastern Departments of Zacapa and Chiquimula, the protests degenerated into acts of violence, leading the police to step in to maintain vigilance without engaging in repressive action. According to the official police report, in the city of Chiquimula a merchant tried to prevent his business from being looted by shooting at a mob of people who were protesting the high cost of living. After that incident, all businesses were closed "for fear of vandalistic acts," the police authorities added.

Deputy Economy Minister Victor Vicente Moscoso, who was in that city when the incidents broke out, appealed to the merchants to lower the prices of staples.

In Zacapa, more than 5,000 men and women who were protesting an increase in prices that are causing "desperation among the population" tried to burn the municipal marketplace, it was reported by the police who dispatched units to guard the business establishments.

According to reports reaching this capital from those provinces, 165 km northeast from the capital, the inhabitants have asked President Vinicio Cerezo "to investigate the increase of prices and to punish speculators."

The Education Ministry reported today that it learned that the price of beef increased 50 percent over its authorized cost of 3 quetzals (officially on a par with the dollar) and almost all foodstuffs registered 150-percent increases.

TRANSPORTERS TO PARALYZE ACTIVITIES 11 APRIL

PA080337 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0024 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Apr (DPA) -- The National Transportation Association [Asociacion Nacional del Transporte], which groups all the organized transporters in Guatemala, including collective and heavy cargo transportation, decided today at a special meeting to declare a nationwide general strike next Friday in all the transportation fields. The transporters are complaining about the high operational costs stemming from the steady increase in the price of tires, lubricants, spare parts, and other related products. They said that the government has not given attention to their problems. It was reported that the transportation halt, which would severely affect the country's economic activity, is scheduled to begin next Friday if government authorities do not pay attention to the recommendations made by the transporters to resolve the crisis.

ONE REBEL KILLED DURING CLASH WITH ARMY PATROL

PA070340 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 5 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] One insurgent has been killed during an armed clash between a guerrilla group and a military patrol in "Xalbal," Playa Grande municipality, Quiche Department. An official report states that the clash occurred when the rebels group tried to enter rural communities in that region.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT CLOSING OF MILITARY EXERCISES

PA071708 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Apr 86

[By Miriam Mercado]

[Text] During the closing of the "Tosta-86" maneuvers at the Palmerola military base on Saturday, President Jose Azcona Hoyo said that he supports the U.S. military maneuvers that are carried out in Honduras with the participation of the Honduran Army. Here is his speech on Saturday:

[Begin recording] This type of exercise undoubtedly contributes to strengthening the process of professionalization of our Armed Forces, increasing their technical capacity and their fighting spirit.

I have stated that my administration supports and will continue to support the constant improvement of the armed institution and its increasing modernization with the understanding that the improvement of the soldier must be total, involving not just the technical and military aspects, but all aspects of his life so that he can better serve the fatherland in both war and peace.

It is in this context that my government supports this type of exercise in which troops of a friendly country are also participating. This friendship was tested some days ago when troops of a neighboring country entered our territory. For this reason, as president of the Republic and as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, I asked the U.S. Government for military assistance to transfer Honduran troops to this area where the incursion occurred. That aid was granted immediately.

This conflictive situation tested not only the U.S. willingness to provide assistance and cooperation, but it essentially tested the prudence that must never be interpreted as a weakness of our Armed Forces. They acted calmly in handling this delicate situation, showing the country and the people abroad that we have a professional and republican Army at the exclusive service of the national interests and that it is ready to repel any type of foreign intervention in our territory.

We Hondurans were able to peacefully enjoy the religious events and spiritual peace on occasion of the celebration of Holy Week thanks to the fact that our soldiers were on the border in combat position, ready to repel any type of aggression.

The political situation of the Central American region fully justifies these joint military exercises that are carried out by the Honduran and U.S. Armies. Therefore, we must work hard for the preservation of the republican institutions, preparing ourselves in all fields to consolidate the democracy in which all sectors can freely express their ideas because a framework of harmonious discussion and mutual respect constitutes the only to guarantee domestic peace. [end recording]

That was the speech by President Jose Azcona in Palmerola on Saturday in the presence of General Humberto Regalado Hernandez and General John Galvin, chief of the Southern Command, who attended this ceremony to close the "Vicente Tosta-86" military exercises.

Regalado Comments

PA071649 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Report by Miriam Mercado; passages with quotation marks recorded]

[Text] During the ceremony closing the "General Vicente Tosta-86" military maneuvers in the Palmerola military base on Saturday, General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, said that the problem with Nicaragua is more difficult to resolve than the one that Honduras has with El Salvador. He stated this when reporters asked him if he considered the Nicaraguan Government to be a threat. Here is what he said:

[Regalado] "What is clear is that when you analyze the nature of a conflict, you see that there is a very delicate situation in this type of conflict. The conflict we have with El Salvador is a border conflict that can very well be settled by a third party. An ideological conflict is extremely delicate. It is an attempt to impose an ideology on another country. In this sense, I think the Honduran people like the democratic system and we must defend this system."

Reporters also asked the Armed Forces chief if the Honduran Army is ready for war.

[Regalado] "Well I do not think anyone is ready for war. What we are ready for is to defend the country's integrity and sovereignty."

He was asked his opinion of the statement by a senior official of President Azcona's government which was reported in Washington and according to which the Azcona government was pressured to lend itself to the Reagan administration's campaing regarding the request for $20 million to defend itself from the Sandinist invasion of Honduras.

[Regalado] "Well, in truth I would not like to comment on political matters. My work is military, and I do not like to get involved in political matters."

The general was told that on several occasions it has been charged that in the area of Lepaterique, near a military battalion, there is a contra military unit.

[Regalado] "Regarding the matter of the contras, I do not know... [changes thought] I will tell you frankly that I do not like to talk about this matter of the contras anymore. I am tired of the word contras."

Another reporter asked him if he thought that in Honduras there are defenders of the Nicaraguan democracy.

[Regalado] "Perhaps there are defenders of the Nicarguan ideology because it is an international ideology. I think there are such defenders. There are those who just left the country, those who, as you saw, took asylum in an embassy because they were commanders well known by persons who really know that type of...." ["recording cut off at this point]

Commander Daniel Ortega has stated that the Honduran border area, specifically the area of El Paraiso, is a territory over which Honduras no longer exercises sovereignty because it belongs to the contras. Regalado said:

[Regalado] "Well, you were able to see precisely in the latest report that the commander of Task Force 17 sent me about the past 72 hours that in that area of conflict which is said to be a no-man's-land, we have complete control."

You have just heard the remarks of Gen Humberto Regalado Hernandez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces.

COMMUNIQUE DENIES $20 MILLION REQUESTED FROM U.S.

PA071802 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1740 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Press communique issued by the Presidency's Press Secretariat in Tegucigalpa on 7 April -- read by reporter Danilo Antunez]

[Text] It is completely false that President Jose Azcona asked the Reagan administration for $20 million during the Holy Week crisis caused by several incursions by the Sandinist People's Army in Honduran territory.

Neither President Azcona nor the Honduran Government have asked the U.S. Government for monetary aid, as has been speculated in the national and international press.

The aid that is constantly and incorrectly mentioned was limited to a request for the use of air transportation to quickly transfer Honduran troops to the sectors where the EPS had entered due to the inaccessible nature of the invaded region.

Also, the Honduran Government categorically rejects the unfortunate phrase used by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, who called the Honduran border area where the Holy Week incidents occurred no-man's-land.

There is not nor can there be a no-man's-land on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border because this border was demarcated and delimited definitely and in perpetuity by a decision of the king of Spain on 23 December 1906, and this decision was ratified by the International Court of Justice in The Hague on 18 November 1960. Consequently, the Honduran Government emphatically rejects the term no-man's-land used by President Ortega for a part of the territory that is legitimately Honduran. It rejects it because it hurts our sovereignty and national integrity.

CALLEJAS VIEWS RECENT CONFLICT WITH NICARAGUA

PA070214 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Interview with Rafael Leonardo Callejas, president of the Central Committee of the National Party, by Trino Murillo; place and date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Murillo] What is the National Party's position regarding the border problem with Nicaragua? Remember that it is a serious problem with serious repercussions on our country's politics.

[Callejas] In that regard our position is very clear. The Marxist-Leninist government of the FSLN in Nicaragua is a great threat to the Honduran nation. We have seen this, particularly in the recent incidents. We support the decisions made by the Armed Forces of the Republic, because we cannot permit at any time or in any circumstances violations of our national sovereignty or risks to the lives of Hondurans -- because of an ideological struggle for power in Nicaraguan territory.

It is necessary, however, for our positions to be clear and not self-contradictory to avoid a loss of credibility among the Honduran people regarding the decisions that are made. From information that I have received, I know that the situation on the Honduran border is very tense, and I feel that all of the Honduran people should support the Armed Forces and the government in exercising our country's right to defend itself legitimately in the event of an aggression by any country in the world.

[Murillo] Do you have reliable information to the effect that the problem is truly serious?

[Callejas] Definitely. I trust the sources that have informed me that there was a large-scale deployment of troops by the FSLN, and that those troops, at a particular moment [2-second break in transmission]. It should be clear to the Honduran people that this deserves a public statement over a national network by the top leaders of the Armed Forces explaining the real situation, so that all Hondurans can know that in no way was this a case of manipulation by countries that are our allies. That is not true. The area is definitely dangerous, and I repeat that we must all support the decision to defend the Honduran nation's sovereignty and security.

[Murillo] Why did you say that the Armed Forces should set up a national network to explain this border problem? For what purpose?

[Callejas] I believe that some sectors of the Honduran people are not fully convinced of the situation to which the Republic of Honduras has been and continues to be subjected on the border.

To avoid situations that are not conducive to unity, the public sector -- not necessarily the Armed Forces -- the government, which is responsible for foreign policy decisions, should provide total, open, and realistic information to the Honduran people on the situation that exists on the border, so that once again our people will realize the need for Hondurans to be imbued with the patriotism that is so necessary at this time.

[Murillo] What does your party faction demand from the government concerning the problem with Nicaragua? You said on a radio and television network that many deputies and political leaders from other parties have asked the government to define its foreign policy. You have said that the government, through its Foreign Secretariat, follows a well-defined foreign policy. However, there is lack of credibility with the people, which is dangerous. When a problem is not given the necessary importance, it becomes worse, and the people will gradually become skeptical.

[Callejas] That is right. In that regard, based on what I have heard in the media and from sources where I participate, which include all the political, social, and economic sectors in the country, I believe that there are some doubtful aspects regarding the reality of the border conflict with Nicaragua. Taking into consideration the attacks against Honduran territory, I believe that the Honduran people should be told about these things clearly and openly. It is unwise to try to avoid these problems, as it would only hurt the credibility of the information sources in the country. My opinion in this regard is that the government authorities responsible for making decisions should inform the Honduran people of what has happened and what is happening, and of our national reality. Nothing is lost by keeping the people well-informed. On the contrary, when the people are not well-informed, it is an opportunity for groups pretending to ignore the Nicaraguan risk to take advantage of the situation to create doubts on a matter that is vital for us, which is the defense of our territory.

[Murrillo] It has been said that the United States wants to use us for a possible invasion, as a withdrawal position or rearguard [word indistinct] Nicaraguan Army. In this sense, would Callejas, as a political leader, through his party, support this or maintain our neutrality?

[Callejas] We should not seek, participate, or act in any way that could lead to a conflict between our country and any neighboring country, specifically with Nicaragua. However, it must be clear that we should support our Armed Forces in all its decisions to guarantee respect for our national sovereignty. In this regard, I am aware that there are sectors in our country that are trying to distort the reality. I am convinced of the danger that the Nicaraguan Government represents for the Republic of Honduras at this time. I believe that in this respect, the Honduran people should be united, so that the enemies of our homeland will know that here we are Hondurans first of all, and that we are determined to face any other situation to defend our national territory. It cannot be otherwise, because any other alternative in the long run would bring bloodshed to our territory, which we should not permit.

[Murillo] What other recommendation would you make to President Azcona, the government, and the Armed Forces regarding the border problems that in one way or another are linked to [words indistinct]?

[Callejas] In general, I believe that the majority of the Honduran people are aware of the Nicaraguan problem and that most Hondurans know of the risk that this entails. Therefore, we should not fear that the Honduran people will not act in defense of our country.

It would be a mistake to be misguided by sectors and small international or domestic groups whose intention is to weaken our democratic system. At this moment, our decision must be firm and stable, and surely they will have the support of the majority of the Honduran people.

[Murillo] This conflict poses a very serious problem. It is a foreign policy matter, which is also related to our domestic problems. If our government does not act in the domestic field by resolving the problems in our country simultaneously with the problem of the conflict with Nicaragua, don't you think that the domestic crisis could worsen if the people are not well-informed?

[Callejas] Yes, because there are media sources and groups that do not consider the Nicaraguan Government to be a radical enemy, or that do not believe that Nicaragua would attack our country. I think that this should be made clear, and that, if necessary, the Honduran people should be consulted at a given time. We are not used to plebiscites and referendums here. However, when necessary and important for our country, I see no reason why these procedures cannot be used. The results would certainly define a policy of support for the decisions that our Armed Forces might have to make in this regard.

[Murillo] A plebiscite would benefit the country's political stability, as the people would be well-informed.

[Callejas] Definitely so. In any event, consultation and analysis are necessary. We must be aware of the fact that the deployment of troops in great numbers at our border, with modern military equipment and artillery, obviously represents a risk for our territory.

NICARAGUA

SOUTHERN, NORTHERN BORDERS UNDER CONTROL

PA071829 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1743 GMT 7 Apr 86

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Excerpt] Managua, 7 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Military sources have stated that the Nicaraguan Armed Forces have established "control and security" on the northern and southern borders despite new invasion attempts. Subcommander Bosco Centeno, military chief of the border with Costa Rica, said that "we have reestablished sovereignty along the (southern) region," where ARDE and FDN groups have been operating. Centeno, military commander in Rio San Juan Department, stressed that the Army has border vigilance posts in Machuca, La Penca, and Sarapiqui "guaranteeing the security and control" of the border. The Sandinist subcommander said that the "mercenary bands" preparing themselves in "Costa Rican territory," are going around, and are trying to enter Nicaragua, but they are unsuccessful.

The source noted that the anti-Sandinists have camps in the Pocosol and Pocosolito, in Costa Rican territory, where they are making plans to try and enter Nicaraguan territory. He stressed that Sandinist soliders are standing "face to face" with the rebel forces that are lying in wait in La Noca, on the border. Sandinist troops began the so-called "Sovereignty" military operation to expel ARDE combatants who were under Eden Pastora Gomez (Commander Cero) in May 1985. Subcommander Centeno said that after the defeat of Pastora's forces, almost 1 year ago, only recently have there been attempts by FDN groups, under Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro, to enter the country. According to Centeno, this rebel force is basically made up of Costa Rican "mercenaries" who sustained 105 casualties, both dead and wounded, in a recent effort to try and enter Nicaragua.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA DISCUSSES MILITARY STRUGGLE

PA051932 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1736 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Speech by Defense Minister Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, at Josefa Toledo de Aguerry Institute in Juigalpa, Chontales Department -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrade president of the Republic, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra; brother Sergio Ramirez, vice president of the Republic; brothers of our Cabinet; military authorities; General Staff of our Army and the Interior Ministry; dear special guests at this significant event; dear mothers and relatives of our heroes and martyrs; dear brother soldiers and officers who are participating in this event establishing new units; brother peasants, workers, Chontales residents, and Boaco residents who are also participating in this patriotic event of the EPS.

Today our fatherland receives new units from the EPS. These battalions of Sandinist soldiers show the revolutionary power which is mainly based on the participation of Nicaragua's humble people. Most members of these new units are youths of poor and humble families of Nicaragua's Pacific -- of the various cities in the country's Pacific -- who responded to the patriotic duty of active military service.

This is the case of the General Pedro Altamirano Battalion for Unconventional Warfare [BLI] which will now reinforce the people's armed structure with which we are defeating the mercenaries of the U.S. Administration and defending the revolutionary achievements -- the popular achievements of the Nicaraguan revolution.

This BLI was named after General Pedro Altamirano, and they [the troops] decided to recall the image of Pedro Altamirano, who, at the side of Sandino, helped boldly, daringly, courageously, and decidedly in the defeat the peasants, workers, artisans, and students of Nicaragua back then dealt the Yankee invaders who intervened in our fatherland to impose their imperialist interests.

Pedro Altamirano's machete is the machete that our people are holding firmly to work, to sow the land, and to add to the people's arsenals to face, resolutely, with all the modern and rudimentary weapons, the escalation of the U.S. intervention and the U.S. aggression against our people and our revolution.

The EPS is also delivering to our fatherland and our revolution two light hunters' battalions [battallones de ligeros cazadores] (?which are barely) infantry battalions made up of recruits from the military service in these regions. They are humble comrades, the people's children who are mostly peasants.

When are we strengthening the defense of the fatherland? It must be noted that this entire gigantic effort to strengthen the people's military defense is being made at a moments when the U.S. Administration -- the government of President Reagan -- has taken a new step in the process of intervention, which seeks to destroy the Sandinist revolution and to recover for the exploiters and large landowners of the past the fatherland which, on 19 July 1979, our people snatched away precisely from the imperialists who are now trying to impose exploitation, oppression, backwardness, and the domination of the rich, the treacherous bourgeoisie, the traditional oligarchy, and the Yankee imperialist interests on our country.

This interventionist escalation that our revolutionary government has been denouncing in recent days was clearly evident by the situation that arose along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border -- the Nicaraguan-Honduran border territories -- in which the EPS troops -- whose efforts, courage, and skill in combat are being recognized today -- dealt blows to the Reagan mercenaries.

Let us wait for the comrades to move closer in an orderly fashion.

We were saying that this interventionist escalation of the U.S. Administration became evident by the situation that arose with the incidents that have been occurring on Nicaragua's northern border.

In the Central American region, particularly in Honduras, in the past few years, the United States, through its military presence, has been systematically disrespecting the sovereignty of the brother country.

In these past few years of aggression against Nicaragua, more than 80,000 U.S. soldiers and officers have gone through Honduras, becoming familiar with the area and preparing all kinds of conditions for attacking Nicaragua militarily and directly with their forces.

The United States thought, in vain, that with the Somozist mercenaries and Pastora's traitors they would be able to overthrow the Sandinist revolution within a short time. The U.S. Administration thought, in vain, that with the Somozist mercenaries, operating from Honduras and Costa Rica, and with its internal spokesmen of the reaction, the right wing, the treacherous bourgeoisie, the turncoat LA PRENSA, and the corrupt clergy, it would be able to change the political and military correlation of Nicaragua and that, with that mercenary branch, recover power for the exploiters.

But what happened? In particular, what happened in recent months? The Nicaraguan revolution has shown in its daily activities and in the fulfillment of its social and economic programs -- despite the difficulties and the crisis that is afflicting our nations, and that is also afflicting and hitting Nicaragua -- that it moves on firmly and that it keeps advancing. Despite the brutal aggression of U.S. imperialism, the working people of Nicaragua have shown that in hand with their sacrifice in work and combat, they have also earned the right to rest, to have recreation, to enjoy their Holy Week holiday, and to practice their sports. This is another advance and achievement of the revolution.

The U.S. Administration, which had hoped that by late 1985 and early 1986 Nicaragua would be a confused country and the people would be desperate and destabilized... [changes thought] Reagan, who had hoped to find our people on their knees asking the North Americans for forgiveness and accepting their shameful conditions in exchange for an end to their unjust war, what is he finding now?

He is finding a people more determined than ever. He is finding a worker, a peasant, a student, a teacher, a professional, a priest, a mother, a child, a youth, and an old man who are more patriotic than in the past. They are more determined than in the past to defend the popular interests of this Sandinist revolution. He is finding a people who are crying over their heroes and martyrs, but who are also fighting for the happiness of our children in the future. He is also finding a people who laugh and sing. This is the people the U.S. Administration is finding.

It is not only finding a people with a great morale. It is not only finding the Nicaraguan people with great awareness.

It is not only finding the Nicaraguan people with great courage. It is also finding the Nicaraguan people armed and organized within the EPS, the Patriotic Military Service, and the Sandinist People's Militias. It is finding a revolution that is better organized and armed than in the past. It is finding a people with better weapons than those that Gen Pedro Altamirano and Sandino had for facing and defeating the U.S. aggression.

We are now more convinced than in the past that we will not only be capable of continuing the strategic defeat of the mercenaries, but that we will even be capable of rejecting any interventionist escalation that Reagan dares launch against our people. We will confront it, bog it down, overcome it, and defeat it. [applause]

The latest operations of our Army in the Honduran-Nicaraguan border territories have shown the coming of age, the institutional strength, and the military machine of the people, which is capable of carrying out any mission, anywhere, any place that the leadership of this revolution, the National Directorate and the revolutionary government, orders.

The operations of our army against the mercenary bases, against their training centers, against their camps, their redoubts, their central bases of operations to launch the criminal war that is being directed by the United States, all of those operations have shown our people's strength, the skills of our Army, the courage of our soldiers, and have also shown the cowardice of the mercenaries and their evident defeat, their gradual defeat, and has accelerated that process of total defeat with which these battalions, with these arms, with these machetes -- which are the machetes of the entire people -- we will continue fighting against the mercenary forces of Mr Reagan.

After this event, these men, these brothers, these soldiers are going to directly confront the Jorge Salazar Command, the mercenary forces of the Jorge Salazar Command, which operates north of Boaco and Chontales. They will thus join the military forces we are launching against those forces that the U.S. Administration is trying to save. We know that you brothers, the same as the troops that recently dealt severe blows to Reagan's mercenaries, will also be able to deeply hit with your fists, your rifles, and your machetes those sons of Reagan. [applause, indistinct chanting]

In the face of Reagan's sons, here are Sandino sons, the sons of General Pedro Altamirano, the sons of Rigoberto Cruz, the sons of Oscar Benavides, the sons of Cornelio Silva, the sons of our Sandinist revolutionary fatherland. Mr Reagan, here are Sandino's sons, what is the matter with you? [applause, indistinct chanting] [crowd chants: One single army, one single army, one single army!]

In the next few days, the shameful, indecent, and illegitimate discussion of the U.S. Congress will probably continue on the path that Reagan has already shown it. Nicaragua will not accept in any circumstance nor does it now accept that indecent discussion on the fate of the people of any country in the world, in this case of the people of Nicaragua, which is taking place in the democratic and civilized U.S. society.

Reagan will probably impose his tricks. We will impose his mechanisms, but not to save the contras. Let us be clear on this. The escalation no longer has to do mainly with the contras, with the mercenaries. The mercenaries are a secondary point. It is a question of time before the mercenaries are crushed and broken up. Reagan's plan is not to give oxygen to the mercenaries. Reagan's plan is to replace his war of aggression that has strategically failed with his mercenaries with a direct involvement of the Honduran Army in his plans of aggression against Nicaragua. That is the new situation.

So long as there are no real prospects for decent political negotiations that are acceptable, just, and practical for all, we are on the brink in the next few months of a confrontation of armies that the United States plans to carry out as a means to replace its mercenary forces, which have practically failed in their attempts to overthrow the Sandinist regime.

We -- our revolutionary government, the president of the Republic -- have recently said on different occasions to various politicians of the hemisphere and of the world that our government has been pointing out and denouncing the seriousness of this situation. Thus, it is very clear that the U.S. Administration does not want to accept the peace that all responsible people and governments want. It will therefore continue with the plan that it launched in recent days, in recent weeks, which is to directly involve Honduran blood, Honduran soldiers -- who are also humble, peasant soldiers -- who are victims of that situation that U.S. imperialism -- that is, the U.S. Administration -- is imposing by force upon this brother country. We must point out that in these military operations, our army has not clashed at any time with the Honduran Army. Our Army has not told our troops to invade Honduras, and at no time has our Army led our troops to clash with the Honduran troops.

What we ordered our Army to do and will continue to order Our army to do is to deeply hurt the mercenary forces to annihilate and disband them completely. This is what we have ordered and will continue to order our forces to do.

Reagan is talking about $100 million for his project of escalating the intervention. There has been talk that this $100 million will be for what is left of his mercenary forces. Logically, he must still make use of these mercenary forces, which are already beaten, in the large project of aggression which is that of a border war or a total war which he is beginning to unleash against our country.

Why doesn't Reagan -- if he is truly interested in the fate of Honduras and if he is truly interested in the Honduran situation -- and why doesn't the U.S. Government give Honduras hundreds of millions of dollars which that country needs to face its foreign debt and economic crisis? [sentence as heard] Why, instead of giving $100 million to mercenary groups -- the mercenary army that is violating Honduran sovereignty, that is hurting the dignity of the Honduran Army -- doesn't Reagan give those millions to the Honduran Army? Why doesn't he give unconditional support for the Honduran Government and its Army?

We do not oppose the Honduran Army arming itself as much as it wants to and from whatever source it wants to. No one must question either how we arm ourselves, where we get these arms from, and at what level we must arm ourselves as long as there is the threat of a U.S. intervention.

Why, instead of trying to get Honduran blood, Honduran youths involved in this conflict, doesn't Reagan truly help the Honduran people?

He said that he gave $20 million to send helicopters to help the Honduran Army during the Sandinist invasion against Honduras. This is a simple pretext to get the U.S. and Latin American public used to their interventionist presence in those border territories. Consequently it is the United States that is really interfering in Honduras. It is the United States that invaded Honduras with its troops and the mercenary forces, who disrespected Honduran sovereignty and violated its territory. Those who invaded the Honduran society with ailments, corruption, and drugs and who are corrupting Honduran children are the corrupt U.S. Marines, who are bored at their bases and garrisons and seek to satisfy their corrupt appetities in the innocent peasant people, and the children and youths of Honduras.

The true invader of Honduras is the U.S. Administration with its erratic policy. At these difficult moments for the Central American region and when we must become better organized and increasingly armed to continue advancing in the social and economic changes of the revolution, the Sandinist revolution will deliver 300,000 manzanas in the next 3 years to the poor peasants who are now defending the revolution with sweat, sacrifice, blood, rifles, and machetes. The Sandinist revolution this year will deliver more than 80,000 manzanas of land to poor peasants of Chontales and Boaco. The Sandinist revolution has already delivered more than 30,000 manzanas to poor peasants of Boaco to satisfy their basic needs and thus contribute in the overall efforts of the revolution to face the past, poverty, and the aggression.

The Sandinist revolution is facing in this region of Chontales and Boaco the problem of thousands of families displaced by Reagan's criminal policy and thousands of peasants, children, and old peasants who were removed from their land due to the criminal policy of Reagan's children [the counterrevolutionaries].

The Sandinist revolution is currently analyzing the case of more than 1,000 producers of this region whose harvests have been affected. This analysis is being made to consider a possible war moratorium in the cases of those who have truly been affected and who truly have a patriotic attitude of contributing to production.

This peasant community has had to deplore the deaths of more than 200 peasant leaders who worried about the land for peasants in Chontales and Boaco, the little schools for the children of Chontales and Boaco peasants. They were peasant leaders who were concerned with feeding their children and the poor peasants. They were 200 peasant leaders who were killed in a cowardly manner by the criminal policy of state terrorism promoted by the worst terrorist of the current world: Mr. Reagan.

We, these revolutionary people, at this difficult but historic moment and situation, will know how to be firm. We will know how to reaffirm the oath that was read here today to defend these banners and rifles that were delivered and to defend the fatherland, Nicaragua, in the face of the dangers that we are experiencing every day because of the cruel war of aggression which the country is going through.

We hope that at the various international forums, the responsible governments that are concerned about peace in Central America face, in a more direct way, this irrational war policy against Nicaragua and Central America. We hope that they can put a stop to this aggression against Nicaragua. We hope that they can dismantle the bases that the mercenaries still have on border territories and, then, we are sure that peace conditions will be attained at various forums, and negotiations, and in various agreements. In the meantime, brothers, we want to take advantage of this day here in Chontales, in this land of Indian chief Chontal, in this land of Rigoberto Cruz, in this, your land, brother soldiers, in this our land, we want to reaffirm that as long as we don't see peace near, we will continue to brandish Sandino's white and blue flag firmly. We will continue to brandish the red and black flag of Sandinism firmly. We will continue to keep the dignity of Latin America firm. We will continue to keep firm the image of Bolivar, Omar Torrijos, Emiliano Zapata, and Che Guevara. We will continue to keep the dignity of the Latin American peoples firm. Here in Nicaragua we will know how to defend -- just as General Pedro Altamirano did in the past -- the dignity the continent, the dignity of Latin America, and the dignity of the world. [applause]

We are willing, so long as there is no peace, gentlemen officers, soldiers, and U.S. Marines, to continue to nurture ourselves with our main strength: dignity, morale, and patriotism. It is a strength that becomes invulnerable and invincible with our machetes, rifles, cannons, tanks, artillery, and our blood. We will succeed. We are not afraid of Mr. Reagan! We are not afraid of Mr Reagan! [applause] We are not afraid of Mr Reagan! [applause, people chanting: People's power!]

HONDURAN 'COMMUNIQUE' ON BILATERAL RELATIONS CITED

PA071842 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The government of Honduran President Jose Azcona, via an official communique, has denounced the existence of sectors interested in creating a war between Honduras and Nicaragua. The communique also states that Tegucigalpa cannot permit foreigners to conduct relations between the two countries.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the three principal U.S. Administration spokesmen could not reply to the firm report by the Honduran Government that an armed conflict with Nicaragua is being forcibly created.

A top Honduran official, who remained anonymous, said that Reagan is taking advantage of his country's military and economic dependence to force it to directly participate in the war against Nicaragua.

Also this week, contingents of U.S. soldiers began to arrive in Honduras to carry out new military maneuvers at the Nicaraguan border. The maneuvers are called "Lempira-86." With these detachments, the total number of U.S. soldiers in Honduras will be 12,000. The "Lempira-86" military operations will begin on 15 April, the same day that the House of Representatives will vote on the $100 million in aid for the counterrevolution.

This coincides with a more disturbing announcement that a special maneuver called "Ocean Adventure," which will involve 20,000 Marines and six Caribbean nations, will also take place.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE ASPIN ARRIVES IN MANAGUA

PA031221 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Upon arriving in Managua today, Democrat Les Aspin, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives' Armed Forces Committee, said: I voted against the $100 million in aid for the counterrevolutionaries, Aspin, who voted last year against the humanitarian aid for the counterrevolutionaries, said that his trip has the purpose of learning the Nicaraguan reality in situ. He also said that he will stay in the country 3 days and that he will meet with important government officials, political parties' representatives, trade union leaders, Catholic Church members, and members of LA PRENSA's board of directors.

The congressman is accompanied by (Robert Layton), a member of the Carnegie [words indistinct], a well-known organization for political studies, (Bernie Arlington), who was a direct adviser to ex-President Carter, and Lieutenant Colonel (Hugh Thompson).

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MEXICO CITY

PA071610 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] On Friday morning the Cuban delegation to the Interparliamentary Union's 75th Conference, which will meet between 7 and 12 April in Mexico City, departed from the Jose Marti Airport in Havana. The Cuban parliamentary delegation is headed by Severo Aguirre del Cristo, vice president of the Cuban National Assembly of the people's Government, and is formed also by Deputies Elia Garcia Patino and Ramon Pez Ferro. The latter will join the delegation after the Latin American Parliament extraordinary meeting in Guatemala, in which he is participating, ends. Shortly before his departure, Severo Aguirre granted a brief interview to this radio station:

[Begin recording] [Aguirre] The first topic we will discuss in depth will be the present peace situation, the growing U.S. arms race, the U.S. refusal to suspend nuclear tests as proposed by the USSR, and we will make decisive efforts to at last rid humanity of the arms race nightmare. This will be the main topic at the meeting, where countries from all over the world will be gathered. The topic is very broad.

[Betancur] Severo, a doubt has suddenly emerged. In addition to being a socialist country we are a Latin American country that has specific problems. Are topics related to the Latin American region on the agenda?

[Aguirre] Yes, there are several points that touch not only on Latin American problems but on Third World problems which will be discussed. There is another problem that will be considered as urgent: the threat of an armed attack on Nicaragua by the United States. I hope the conference will demand a political, negotiated solution, that it will support Contadora and the Nicaraguan Government's legitimate right to determine its way of life and its people's way of life. I will express my opposition to the armed aggression and against any interventionist efforts.

Another problem that will carry weight is the oppressive foreign debt. On two previous occasions the Interparliamentary Union has made statements in regard to this problem, and in a more or less clear manner it has stated the need to find a political solution to the problem. However, the debt continues to increase; the Third World countries' situation is very serious and very deep. Progress has not been made in the search for a solution. The problem will be discussed at the conference. We hope to achieve a consensus. [end recording]

ARKIHIPOV ARRIVES FOR CUBAN-SOVIET COMMISSION

FL071128 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The 16th session of the intergovernmental Cuban-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation will begin in Havana today. Ivan Arkhipov has arrived to attend the meeting heading the Soviet delegation. Arkhipov is first deputy chariman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, met the Soviet delegation at the airport. This is the first commission meeting for the present 5-year period and important documents will be signed at the conclusion of the meeting.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE PACT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

FL071832 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The document establishing the basis for cooperation in education, science, and culture through 1988 between Cuba and Yugoslavia was signed this morning at the Cuban Foreign Ministery headquarters. The agreement was signed by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba and culture minister, and Aleksandar Petkovic, federal secretary of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Information.

Among other topics, the program includes direct cooperation between institutions of higher education from the two countries as well as their respective academies of science. Also included in the program is the exchange of cultural information between Cuba and Yugoslavia including cooperation in conservation of monuments and reciprocal support of theatrical, literary, and cinematographic activities.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN INDIA

FL071229 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Raul Roa Kouri, Cuban vice minister of foreign affairs, arrived today in New Delhi, India, on an official 4-day visit. Roa is heading a delegation that will hold conversations with Indian authorities on the international situation and in particular the next ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries movement, which will be held in New Delhi on 16-19 April as a prelude to the heads of state and government summit that will be held in September in Harare, Zimbabwe.

ALMEIDA DELEGATION TO CONGRESS DEPARTS BULGARIA

FL071542 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1417 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The Cuban delegation to the 13th Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Congress, which was held in Sofia, Bulgaria, headed by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, concluded its 6-day visit to that sister country. Politburo member Almeida Bosque and his delegation were accompanied to the airport by BCP Politburo Members Yordan Yotov and Milko Balev as well as Cuban Ambassador to Bulgaria Eustaquio Remedios.

JUSTICE MINISTER MEETS VIETNAMESE COUNTERPART

FL071618 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1421 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Justice Ministers Juan Escalona Reguera of Cuba and Phan Hien of Vietnam began today official conversations on development of bilateral cooperation in the justice area. The delegation, presided over by Escalona Requera, placed a floral wreath yesterday at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum in Hanoi. They were accompanied by Justice Vice Minister Dao Xuan Mien and Aricel Hernandez, head of Cuban affairs.

Afterwards, the visitors toured the Vietnamese Historical Museum and attended a dinner offered in their honor. The Cuban justice minister arrived in Havana on Friday for an official and friendly visit at the first part of a tour he is making of the Indochinese peninsular countries.

U.S. 'INSOLENT INTENTION' LEADS TO 'ERRORS'

PA060152 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Apr 86

["Our America" commentary by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] To destroy the Sandinist process and subjugate Central America and the Caribbean is a pulsating obsession in Ronald Reagan's senile mind. To this end, he issues a proliferation of threats, blackmail, and ridiculous statements. The most recent of these was the public charge that extremists from Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil are being trained in Nicaragua where, according to Reagan, there is a terrorist center that is sponsored and financed by -- of course -- the USSR and Cuba.

Such pronouncements, as usual without concrete evidence, were brought before the public in the context of the Yankee president's fierce struggle to obtain $100 million in additional aid for the bands of former Somozist guardsmen who are based in Honduras and his effort to create a climate of hostility toward Nicaragua that would facilitate a direct military intervention by the United States in that country, without any major domestic repercussions.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has said that the 14 most important sea lanes of Yankee trade with other countries are located off the Central American and Caribbean coasts. Therefore, from the viewpoint of national security, it is necessary for Washington to have a so-called backyard that is docile and submissive to the dictates of the empire. The U.S. Government also has the insolent intention of returning to the good old days in which no one in the world, let alone in Latin America, could say no to orders that came from the north.

Nevertheless, this ignorance of historical reality leads Reagan to make crass errors. Washington had to make public apologies to Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil for the lie told to the world by the aged President with regard to the alleged training of guerrillas of those three countries in Nicaragua. This not only highlighted Reagan's real nature, but also the refusals of Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Brasilia to participate in the Yankee diversionist maneuvers with regard to Central America.

The fact is that the winds are no longer blowing into the sails of imperialism. In the imperialists' own territory, important protests are being carried out against interference in Central America, protests like those which recently took place in the cities of Santa Barbara, Boston, Miami, and Seattle. It should be noted that veterans of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam took part in these protests. These veterans obviously do not want to see the U.S. youths of the present burn as they did in a conflict that is designed to satisfy the delusions of power of those who are currently holding the reins in that country.

BARBADOS

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY APPROVES 1986 BUDGET

FL051914 Bridgetown CANA in English 1746 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, April 5, CANA -- The Barbados House of Assembly last night approved the government's 1986 budget, that envisages total spending of 888.8 million (one Bds;50 cents U.S.) in the fiscal year ending March 31 1987. Passage of the package, presented Wednesday by Prime Minister Bernard St John, came after two days of debate that saw both government and opposition parliamentarians jostling to sell their ideas to the public, amid preparations for general elections.

Wrapping up the debate, broadcast on radio and television, St John forecast the ruling Barbados Labour Party (BLP) would win another five year term in government at the polls, due by September at the latest. Rejecting the alternative national budget proposed by the opposition Democratic Labour Party (DL)), he said: I believe that this election will be a lot to do with credibility. I do not believe that the public, having regard to the record of the Democratic Labour Party,...would entrust this country in the hands of the Democratic Labour Party. When they were in power, did they think of the proposals that they have put forward now? he asked.

DLP parliamentarians, outlining proposals they would introduce in government such as greater income tax concessions, one after the other expressed confidence they would win the elections. The DLP, under present leader Errol Barrow, held power here from 1961 to 1976. The budget, which included 40 million dollars in tax and other concessions, plus 15 million dollars in new revenue measures, goes to the Senate (upper house) next week.

FORMAL TRADE TALKS BEGUN WITH TRINIDAD

FL072134 Bridgetown CANA in English 1946 GMT 7 Apr 86

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 7, CANA -- Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago today began their first formal talks for the year on strained trade relations that have resulted in tit for tat protectionism. The industry ministers of the two states met separately before being joined by their advisers for talks on a bilateral trade agreement.

Trinidad and Tobago has signed such a pact with Jamaica and has proposed one with Barbados whose domestic exports to the republic declined by almost 50 per cent last year. Trinidad and Tobago's Senator Wendell Mottley said in an opening statement that his country's import licensing policy had not been specifically directed at Barbados.

Trinidad and Tobago has suffered over the last few years a decline in its economic circumstances. Our trade and import have been declining drastically as a matter of government policy but that decline has been managed across the board and it's been administered in a macro-economic way through fiscal and monetary policies and not directed against any specific country, Mottley said.

Barbados' Louis Tull welcomed Mottley's assurances and said Barbados, which has recently placed some Trinidadian goods on license, had a policy that there should be no policy decision to restrict trade between the two states. Tull is at the head of a 30-member trade mission that will also stage an exhibition of Barbadian goods.

Our talks will today, perhaps, put to rest, I hope, the real and perceived problems facing trade between our two countries, the minister said. A lot has been said over the past two years in relation to trade, he added, and I would be less than honest if I did not say that there has been some concern, at times consternation, among our manufacturers in Barbados about the state of play in trade between themselves and our country. We in Barbados believe very strongly in the spirit and the letter of the agreements laid in Caricom and we believe, within the framework of Caricom arrangements, that the problems that have been identified by manufacturers and business people both in your country and in mine, within this framework, the problems that we have been hearing of, can be resolved. Mottley said that Trinidad and Tobago understood that some trade problems had developed outside of the macro-economic circumstances and stood willing to hear the specific problems at the meeting to work to correct them.

In the visiting delegation are representatatives of the Barbados Manufactuers Association (BMA), the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, the Barbados Export Promotion Corporation, Barbados Central Bank, the Industrial Development Corporation, the Small Business Association, and Industry Ministry officials.

GRENADA

NUTMEG PRICE CONTROL REACHED WITH INDONESIA

FL071223 Bridgetown CANA in English 1621 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, April 6, CANA -- The Grenada Cooperative Nutmeg Association (GCNA) and Indonesian growers, the world's top producers, have agreed on effective market price control for the commodity, GCNA manager Robin Renwick said. Indonesia supplies about 75 per cent of the world nutmeg market and Grenada the remaining 25 per cent.

Renwick, in a CANA interview, said that as a result of the newly-established cooperation between the two countries, he expected the industry to improve over the next five years with the support of better prices. He also said both Grenada and Indonesia had been able recently to dispose of large stockpiles of nutmegs accumulated over the last four years as a result of a depressed market. Nutmegs are a principal foreign exchange earner for Grenada.

Renwick said a joint venture between the GCNA and a Belgian firm to produce nutmeg oil should be off the ground within the next 15 months. Trial distillations in Belgium had been successful, he said, and the European Development Bank had responded favourably to an application for a loan of EC1.6 million dollars (one EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) for setting up the plant here. We expect financial arrangements will be finalised soon, he said.